THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVI., No. 791. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATION.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTIFICATION.
In re DANIEL GEORGE MUNRO, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late DANIEL GEORGE MUNRO, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts to the undersigned with as little delay as possible;—and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to furnish particulars to the undersigned before the 31st day of October, 1865.

WILLIAM TARRANT,
Administrator in China.
28oc 631 Shanghai, 26th Aug., 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have admitted Mr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN GALTON to a Partnership in my business of *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent*, which will in future be carried on under the style of E. H. How & Co.

E. H. HOW.
16oc 637 Foochow, 1st Sept., 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Hokee-Hong.*
tf 635 Shanghai, Sept. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WANN, in our firm, ceased on the 30th June, 1864.

DENT & Co.
15oc 620 Shanghai, 14th July, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector, and General Commission Merchant* at this port, under the style and Firm of GUNDRY & Co. Offices at *Laou-beleeha*, Foochow Road.

ALFRED A. GUNDRY.
tf 605 Shanghai, 1st Jun., 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CRAVEN WILSON in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. CRAVEN WILSON & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Our Business in London hitherto conducted under the style of J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, and that in Hankow under the style of R. C. D. MOFFAT, will henceforth at both places be carried on under our own firm.

We have also opened a Branch of our firm at Yokohama.

Mr ROBERT CARRICK DONALDSON MOFFAT and Mr. FRANZ BOERNTRAEGER, have this day been admitted Partners in our firm.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
2de 603 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as a *Public Silk Inspector* at this Port.

J. T. BRAND.
Temporary Office at the Silk Godown of Messrs. Fletcher & Co.
Hong name—*E-Yuen* 義源
tf 601 Shanghai, 20th May, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. KNOOP is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
80c-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. JOHN BROADHURST TOOTAL was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. W HOLTZAPFFEL has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

LINCKER & Co.
632 7oc Swatow, 10th August, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY SMITH, has this day been admitted a partner in our firm, which now consists of Mr. JAMIESON ELLES, Mr. EDMUND PYE, and Mr. HENRY SMITH.

ELLES & Co.
15oc 621 Amoy, 1st July, 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from is date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.
tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. HUGH MORRISON was admitted a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of GAVIN & MORRISON.

JOHN GAVIN.
tf 542 Hankow, 17th April, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK,

COMMISSION AGENT,
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
London, E.C.
tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yssi's in 2 & 5 doz. cases, Tls. 8 p doz.
Port, " " " 8 "
Champagne, in 1 " " 12 "
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)
St. Juen, in 1-doz. cases, " 8 "
Medoci 1 " " 5 "
Cognac Brandy, 1 " " 10 "
do. do. 1 " " 6 "
India Pale Ale, 4 " casks " 3 "

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-igned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of FRED'K M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

INSURANCES.

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

CITY OF GLASGOW

Fire Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribed Capital £600,000

Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)

Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-hee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,700 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1863.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. TYERS, Esq., (Messrs. Glyphant & Co.)
A. J. HOWE, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tecchuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE LONDON.

CAPITAL,... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.
Trustees & Directors.

DECIMUS BURTON, Esq
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq.
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq,
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEMAN TOULMI Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

THE

North-China Insurance Company

(ESTABLISHED 1ST JANUARY, 1863.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 1,250,000, IN 250 SHARES OF TAELS 5,000 EACH.

Paid up Capital, Taels 1,000 per Share.

DIRECTORS.

L. G. DUNLOP, Esq., (Messrs. Birley Worthington & Co.,) Chairman.
E. H. LAVERS, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
SOL. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
H. HOWE WIGGINS, Esq., (Manager Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.)
DAVID REID, Esq., (Messrs. Reid & Co.)

THE Company being about to be reorganized for a further term of three years, from 1st January, 1866, applications for Stures will be received by the undersigned until 31st October current.

A certain number of shares have been allotted to London, but further applications from there will be received until 30th November.

Applications for Shares, from persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents, to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

By order of the Directors,

J. S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 12th July, 1865.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Directors of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

I hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and I agree to pay the first call of Tls. 1,000 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
tf 625 Your obedient Servant.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Capital £650,000.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the above Society, is prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £7,500, against loss or damage by Fire.

1.—On Buildings and Goods stored therein.
2.—On Vessels lying in port and Goods on board.

F. R. GAMWELL.
3de 611 Shanghai, 24th June, 1865.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNION CHAPEL.

THE Rev. Dr. MULLENS, of the London Missionary Society, Calcutta, will preach in Union Chapel, to-morrow (Sunday) morning. Service to commence at 11 o'clock. Also in the Evening, service at 6 o'clock.

Shanghai, 22rd Sept. 1865.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTICE.
(No. 18.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a large Chinese Junk has sunk at the entrance of the Yang-tsze Kiang, in 4 fathoms water, about 7 miles S. E. by S. from the Lightship. As the Junk's mast is not visible, a dangerous snag is thus formed.

J. M. HOCKLY,
Harbour Master.

Harbour-Master's Office,
Shanghai, 9th Sept., 1865. 23sc 618

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Entire Property of the Shanghai Brick and Saw Mill Company, Pootung, all in one lot, including the Land, Buildings, Machinery and Plant.

MESSRS. COWIE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 21st October, 1865, at their office in the Foochow Road, at 3 o'clock P.M. (unless previously disposed of by private contract,) the entire Property of the Shanghai Brick and Saw Mill Company, Pootung, in one Lot, consisting of—

Land, measuring 66 mow, or thereabouts, with a deep water frontage of 2,320 (Two thousand four hundred and twenty) feet to the river Whangpoo, and situated a short distance below the premises of the Shanghai Wharf Company.

Buildings.—A Brick Machine Shed, one storied, measuring 105 ft. by 40 ft.

A Saw Mill Machine Shed, 60 ft. by 66 ft. with upper story.

A substantial European Dwelling House, 83 ft. by 30 ft., two storied, and containing 12 rooms.

One Mill House, 60 ft. by 25 ft. containing upper story.

Four European built Brick Kilns, each capable of holding 75,000 Bricks.

One Chinese built Kiln.

One Drying Shed, length 225 ft. by 60 ft. One Coolie House, 240 ft. by 14 ft.

A Wharf, length 100 ft. by 20 ft., with jetties on either side.

Machinery.—Brick Factory (by Clayton & Co.) Two Boilers, length 10 ft., diameter 4 ft. One high pressure horizontal Steam Engine, 10 horse power, 10 in. cylinder, 14 in. stroke, 75 ft. shafting, with pullies complete. Three Brick and Tile Machines, 2 Clay Mills, 1 Tile Pressing Machine, 75 Wheelbarrows.

Saw Mill—(machinery by Cochrane.) Two Boilers, length 25 ft. by 5½ ft. diameter. Two horizontal Engines, each 14 horse power, 24 in. stroke, 12 in. cylinder, high pressure, and (by McDowall) 60 feet 3½ in., turned and polished shafting with pullies complete. One Vertical Saw-frame for sawing timber up to 30 inch square, with apparatus for splitting two deals at once, with 70 saws for same. One self-acting Circular Saw Bench for saws 4½ ft. or less, length of table 60 ft., with six saws; one rising and falling. Circular Saw Bench for saws up to 3 ft. or less, with square or angular fence with rope feed motion, six saws for same. One planing and moulding Machine, with mouldings and planing irons complete. One purchase with chain for hauling logs from the river into Mill. One Tenon Machine, one Mortice Machine, one endless Band Saw, one large Lathe for turning wood or iron, one small iron Lathe for turning iron, one gunning Machine for retoothing saws, and a quantity of engineering tools. There is Belting sufficient for all the Machinery.

The above property, if purchased by a new Company formed on economical principles, could be made to yield a very handsome return on the capital employed. The following building are a few of those which will probably have to be erected ere long, viz:—a new Church, Law Courts, additional Consulate Buildings and a Masonic Lodge and, in the construction of these, preference would be given to Forei n-made Bricks and machine-turned Mouldings, if supplied at a moderate cost.

Further information and the conditions of Sale, can be obtained at the Office of the Auctioneers. The property can be inspected at any time.

n 21oc 4297 Shanghai, 21st Sept., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 7 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock; also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH, NEW DOCK, SHANGHAI.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the above Church Every Sunday, by the Rev. MORITZ KAUFMANN, the Chaplain.

At half-past 10 o'Clock in the Morning, and 4 ,, ,, Afternoon.

Seamen are earnestly invited to attend.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 12	Hankow,	Sept. 17
Hongkong,	Sept. 11	Nagasaki,	Sept. 14
Tientsin,	Sept. 16	Yokohama,	Sept. 12

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, ... May 30 | Received via Marseilles.
Shanghai, ... May 22 | July 17th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending September 22nd, 1865.

Malwa		Patna	Benares.
New.—Tls.	*Old.*—Tls.	*New.*—Tls.	Tls.
16,—630 to 640	.....	510 to 520	490 to 495
18,—630 to 670	.....	500	480 to 485
19,—700	.....	510 to 520	495 .....
20,—650 to 680	.....	510 to 520	495 .....
21,—660 to 665	.....	520 to 525	495 nominal
22,—660 to 665	.....	520	495 .....

DIED.

At Chefoo, on the 16th Septembér, LEONORA ISABEL SHERBORNE, infant daughter of G. F. PRESTON, Esq., of Shanghai.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 22, *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, from Ningpo; a French Gunboat.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 22, *Cadiz*, (Br. str.), Soames, for Yokohama; *Rona*, (Br. str.) Morrison, for Hongkong; *Sunonada*, (Am. str.), Jayne, for Hongkong; *Madura*, (Br. bq.), Matthews, for Swatow; *Ganita*, (Br. ship), White, for Fuchau; *Maria*, (Br. str.), Redsten, for Fuchau; *Corea*, (Br. str.), Russell, for H'kong & Canton; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, for Ningpo; *Whampoa*, (Br. str.), Whitlow, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.—Per P. & O. S. S. *Ganges*, from Yokohama, Messrs. Parr, Pike, Turner, Waller, Young, Wise, Allyn, Byrnajee, H. D. Cama, Seligman, and T. Sager, R.N.—Per *Aden*, from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Sherry, Messrs. E. H. Morgan, E. T. Smith, H. Marsh, Hambleiden, and H. H. Wiggins.

DEPARTED.—Per Messageries Impériales Str. *Labourdonnais*, for Hongkong, Miss Wylde, Mr. and Mrs. P. Loureiro and Servant, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and Servant, Mrs. Mourier and Children, Messrs. H. B. Zatchefer, Lawrence, Borgazzie, Mugnanoux, Witt Mouier, Orbel, Botherel, Prevot, Heght, Pellet, Dumarcet, F. L. Monteiro.—Per Str. *Ganges*, for Hongkong. Mrs T. Blakiston, Messrs. Parr, Pike, Bennett, A. D. Campbell, R. J. Kidd, J. Maack, A. Gregor, and T. Sager, R.N.—Per Str. *Cadiz*, for Yokohama, Messrs. T. R. Waterhouse, C. H. Morgan, C. T. Smith, H. Marsh, Alex. Campbell, E. C. Bishop, W. Walter, W. J. E. Stewart, W. E. Robertson, Dutjen, S. Sassoon, J. W. Malcolm, and Veillard.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTICE.
No. 1.

Princess Royal,
Yokohama, August 30th, 1865.

The following hydrographical information furnished by Captain Earl of the ship *Lalla Rookh* (taken from the *Singapore Daily News*), reporting the existence of a new shoal in the China sea, is hereby communicated:—

On the 14th May last, when going up the China Sea, fell in with and spoke the Bremen schooner *Singapore*, bound to Hongkong, which vessel had, on the previous day at noon, passed over a Rocky Shoal on which they sounded in 10 fathoms. It was nearly calm at the time and several fish-hooks were broken by hooking the rock. The vessel was about an hour and a half on the shoal, which the Captain considers to be three miles in extent. The position was obtained by noon observations for latitude, and by three chronometers nearly agreeing in latitude 12° 10' North, longitude 113° 53' East, or about 40 miles E. S. E. of one of the assigned positions of the St. Esprit shoals. The *Singapore's* chronometers were next day, when in company, compared with those of the *Lalla Rookh* and found to agree.

The *Princess Royal* passed three miles westward of the position assigned to this shoal, at 4 A.M. on the 28th June last, with leads going in both chains, but did not obtain soundings

(Signed) GEORGE KING,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Monday, the 9th proximo.

THE London Mail of the 26th July, due in Hongkong on the 8th Sept., and here on the 13th,—it arrived last year on the 9th Sept., per *Nepaul*.

THE French Mail of August 19th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Sept., and here on the 5th of October. It arrived last year on the 4th of October per M. I. Str. *Hydaspe*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance*. SINGLE NUMBERS.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cash*.;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6h. 30m. P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

IT is matter for deep regret that foreigners so often give the Chinese cause to mourn that ever the country was opened to European intercourse. The many merchants and officials who by upright conduct and a conciliatory demeanour have gained the respect and confidence of the natives, have but a slight influence in determining the opinion held of foreigners as a class. We have often pointed out the apparent paradox that the rowdyism of the few makes a deeper impression than the good conduct of the many, but granting this, the small measure of popularity accorded to European residents in China is easily accounted for. Amongst the many outrages which from time to time are committed by foreign rowdies the melancholy occurrence at Amoy, referred to in the despatch from Ying Taotai to the Consuls-general of France and America, takes a prominent place. A formidable band consisting of twenty-one Frenchmen and Americans attacked a shop and wounded two men, one mortally, the other, fortunately, less severely. This was but the finale of a series of exploits of a similar nature in which the men concerned had been engaged, but the notoriety which attended this last crime brought about the capture of the greater part of the gang. Out of the twenty-one men implicated in the affair eighteen were captured and given over to their Consuls for trial and punishment, a report being at the same time forwarded to Peking for the joint consideration of the foreign ministers and the *Tsung-li yamên*. The above brief sketch of the events which took place at Amoy would answer, with changed names and altered localities, as a description of many other offences against right and justice perpetrated by Europeans in China. The novelty has worn off and we fail to be surprised at any details however revolting of cruelty and wrong. Our design, therefore, is not to recapitulate the hackneied reflections on this evil, which have so often been repeated, but rather to shew that the bearing of the Chinese authorities has been materially altered during the past few years, and that a confidence in the justice of foreign tribunals has sprung up amongst them. In the despatch from the *Tsung-li yamên* to the Governor-general there is nothing offensive to the foreign officials, nothing in fact which might not have been written in a civilised country were a native murdered by a band of foreign robbers. The punishment of the entire body is insisted upon, and the man guilty of murder is pointed out as worthy of the heaviest penalty. We may well contrast this with a somewhat similar case which occurred during the early days of intercourse with China, when a party of seamen from H.M.S. *Neptune* attacked a number of Chinese and killed one man in the fray. The immediate results were a stoppage of all trade, and a furious demand on the part of the mandarins that the homicide should be given up. All attempts to discover the guilty one having failed, a man named Sheen was surrendered as a hostage, and the Chinese seriously announced their intention of sacrificing his life, although no proof existed against him individually, as an expiation for the death of their countryman. It was not until the threat of landing an armed party and forcibly rescuing the prisoner was made that the authorities relinquished their design, and even then they consented to give him up only after the invention of a tale setting forth that Sheen while opening a window had accidentally dropped a piece of wood on the Chinese and thus caused his death. This falsehood was forwarded to Peking as an official report, and the local magistrates were thus extricated from their dilemma. Now, however, partly by force of arms, partly by the exertions of diplomatists, but more certainly by the general tone of the policy adopted towards the native government, such manifestations of dislike and distrust are not only rendered impossible, but so far as we can judge the spirit which prompted them is extinct. The native officials desire to act in concert with the foreign Consuls, well knowing that by so doing they are more likely to keep themselves and the country out of mischief. On the other hand the foreign Consuls are in all cases encouraged to promote a healthy co-operation in public matters with the natives, and thus perpetuate whatever feeling of mutual confidence may exist. In some few instances foreigners guilty of crimes against the Chinese have escaped with a lighter penalty than would have attended them were their victims Europeans, but this result, however much to be deprecated, has generally arisen from the impossibility of obtaining reliable evidence from Chinese witnesses. The peculiar mode of examination practised by the natives cannot be imported into trials presided over by European judges, and hence to the mind of even a Chinese magistrate the testimony given by natives in a foreign court is worthless unless strongly corroborated from without. In this manner many many anomalous decisions be accounted for, but it is to be hoped that the native magistrates recognise the existence of the difficulty we have pointed out. However this may be, we have the satisfaction of finding that the confidence in European justice is steadily increasing, and that in cases of the most serious nature not alone is the power to exert undue interference absent, but there is no symptom of any wish to do so. It will be long before mutual confidence is fully gained; indeed so desirable a consummation may never arrive, but we are none the less bound to hail every appearance of an advance to that goal. To reach it there are none but the simplest means necessary—rigid justice towards European offenders whenever they may be betrayed into the commission of wrongs against the Chinese, and a steady adherence to every plan calculated to secure the general advance of the country in civilisation.

THE ignorance which prevails with regard to the geographical and geological features of the interior of China is a tacit reproach to the many foreign communities which line the coast and rivers of the Empire. An impression that travelling in the interior is dangerous as well as comfortless has got abroad, and many are thereby discouraged from attempting to extend their knowledge of the central provinces. Yet the accounts which we have received from those who have ventured beyond the ordinary limits of excursions are far from alarming. With a moderate acquaintance with the spoken language, a little tact and assurance, but above all with suavity of manner, and an acquaintance with those forms of politeness which, however they may vary, are at root the same all over the world, the European traveller might wander from one extremity of the flowery land to the other, provided always his recognised object was to see men and study manners. So long as he does not profess himself to be the apostle of a new faith or the exponent of a new political doctrine, he will meet with opposition from neither people nor officials. The former, with all the natural hospitality of the natives of this country, will ever open their doors to him, and gladly welcome him as a perambulatory museum of curiosities; while the mandarins will not trouble their heads about him so long as he betrays no suspicious symptoms. If a few intelligent and scientifically educated men well acquainted with the use of mathematical and astronomical instruments, were to devote a portion of their time to the examination of the provinces surrounding the open ports, to the verification of the positions assigned to important cities, and to the general rectification of the many errors which must have crept into even the best maps now published, much might in one year be added to our present stock of information relative to China. The Jesuit fathers who in the reign of Kang-hsi surveyed the empire, performed a work for which the gratitude of succeeding generations is due, but much still remains to be done by the modern explorer. We do not desire to advocate the formation in Shanghai of a branch of the Royal Geographical Society corresponding to the brauch of the Royal Asiatic Society already existing. Seeing that so many societies and clubs for various purposes have of late sprung into being, we fear that another association for scientific purposes would have but a slight chance of continued vitality. But the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society might with advantage take up the suggestion, and direct a portion of its attention to the elucidation of the geography of China. The articles hitherto communicated to that Society have in many instances been valuable, but as a rule they have not come up to the class of papers generally finding a place in the transactions of a learned society. Narratives highly interesting in themselves, and reflections highly valuable have been laid before the members, but the journal of a branch of the Asiatic Society should not bear the appearance of a popular or at least untechnical magazine. The Chinese language, the literature taken as a whole, the poetry, the drama of China, afford a rich mine whence treasures of information may be dug, and these have not yet been touched by the contributing members. The geography, also, as we have just said, opens another field for research, a field which we trust ere long to find bringing forth rich fruits.

So much for the desirability of this step. The difficulties are to find men to engage in such a work, and for those men to find time and opportunity. From so small a community as that of Shanghai, for example, where all are employed in gaining a living or in amassing wealth, none can be spared to undertake a scientific expedition. But to our mind there is no need for a commencement on a large scale. We require no band of spectacled savans to peer inquisitively into every nook and corner of a province, and by attempting to do too much fail in gaining any information whatsoever. We want, in fact, a few men who are willing to devote whatever time they can obtain for relaxation from the cares of business to exploring new districts instead of spending it in voyages to well known ports. Health may as easily be gained by a trip into the interior of Kiangsi or Hupeh as by a prolonged stay at Kiukiang or Hankow. The scientific knowledge required is comparatively trifling and need discourage no one who possesses the other necessary qualifications. Were a commencement made upon even so small a scale as this, the work would gradually increase in importance, and special laborers would doubtless be sent from the home countries to complete what should have been commenced by the foreigners resident in China. But great will be the debt of gratitude to those who step forward as pioneers in the undertaking of gaining correct views with regard to the interior of the country.

Summary of the Week.

On the 21st instant the weather became wet, and since then heavy rain has fallen. The temperature has undergone little change. We have few items of local news to record, the settlements being still unenlivened by any species of amusement and few startling events have occurred to dissipate ennui. On the 18th, a seaman on board the British barque *Oliver Cutts*, named Finlay Campbell, a native of Scotland, fell from the main royal yard, while working aloft, and dropped into the water having struck the mainchannel in his descent. His body was not found until Wednesday last. On Monday the Hospital ship *Berwick Walls* broke adrift and came into collision with the Bethel. The latter vessel was driven ashore and sustained severe injury. The Jury List for the Supreme Court has been made public through the medium of our columns. We publish elsewhere a despatch from acting Taotai Ying to Consul-General Montmorand and Seward, requesting the punishment of certain Frenchmen and Americans who committed an outrage upon some Chinese in Amoy. A new light has been thrown upon the circumstances attending Holland's repulse from Taitsang in February 1863. It was stated at the time by the mandarins that the city had been bought over from the rebels, and that it would be surrendered without opposition on the approach of the disciplined troops. Holland, acting on this belief, which proved fallacious, did not exercise the necessary precautions, and met with a severe repulse in consequence, as was imagined, of treachery on the part of the besieged in not adhering to the terms of their agreement. It has recently been discovered, however, that Li Wen-ping, who commanded the insurgent within the city, had made arrangements with Li-san-ta-jên, the Imperialist commander, to deliver the city into his hands. In the meantime the Chungwang learned the defection of his subordinate, and set out immediately for Taitsang. On arrival he caused Li Wen-ping to be executed, and took command of the city himself. Holland's unexpected reception was thus occasioned.

We learn that at CHINKIANG cholera, dysentery and low fever are raging amongst the native population. The foreign residents have hitherto escaped serious illness. Trade is dull, and no stirring events have taken place there or at the other river ports.

A NAGASAKI correspondent gives us the following information with regard to the movements of part of H.B.M's fleet. H.M.S. *Rattler* arrived on the 12th inst., to relieve the *Barrosa*, which vessel was to have left for Shanghai on the 16th, in company with the *Osprey*. The *Osprey* arrived in Shanghai on the 21st instant; but the *Barrosa* has not yet been reported. On her arrival she will relieve the *Perseus*, and wait for Sir Rutherford Alcock who will proceed in her to the scene of his future labors. The *Osprey* will go to Nagasaki on the *Barrosa's* return. The *Perseus* will proceed to Yokohama *viâ* Nagasaki. The *Hawoe*, not yet arrived from Hongkong, will stay at Nagasaki. The *Scylla* relieves the *Pelorus* at Amoy, while the latter will join the Admiral's squadron at Yokohama. The *Leopard* will shortly sail for Singapore. The *Argus* has left Yokohama for Hakodadi.

By recent advices from YOKOHAMA we are in receipt of the prospectus of a new newspaper, named the *Japan Times*, which has been establi-hed at that port. We have not as yet seen an impression, so are not in a position to eulogise or censure its contents. The Municipal Council have elected Mr. A. O. Gay to the post of Chairman rendered vacant by the recent death of Mr. Schuyer. The Council and the Consular Body have not yet come to a mutual understanding.

Our HAKODADI correspondent informs us that up to September 1st, no freights were offering and quotations were therefore nominal.

Nothing has been heard of the missing mail of July 26th and the mail of August 10th has not yet arrived.

REVIEW.

REVUE DE L'ORIENT, *de l'Algérie et des Colonies, Bulletin de la Société Orientale de France. Quatrième Série. Tome premier. Année.* 1865.

WE have been favored with a copy of the above periodical issued under the supervision of the Oriental Society of Paris. Although this society has been in existence for many years its labors have not been generally known in Shanghai, at least amongst the English residents, and we therefore gladly draw attention to the excellence of the matter contained in its Journal. The volume which we have received contains the following articles:—*Eloge de Sosthène de la Rochefoucauld, Duc de Doudeauville* (late President of the Society); *Mémoire sur les Phongies ou Religieux Bouddhistes*, by Mgr. Bigandet, Vicar Apostolic in Birmah; *La*

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Legende de Rahu (as accepted by the Brahmins and by the Bhuddists); *Annales Chinoises de la dynastie Min*, (an extract from which will be found in another column); *Livre de Voyage* (an itinerary of the route from Delhi to London*via* Calcutta in 1839, by Karim Khan, translated from Hindostani by M. Garcin de Tassy); *Milinwah* (Syria); *Les Manuscrits Sanscrits de la bibliotheque de Madras*; and notices of Books. To students of Chinese and residents in China Articles 2 and 4 are most immediately interesting, but the other contributions to the journal are well worthy of perusal. We must first however, refer briefly to the oration delivered on the occasion of the death of the president. Probably no more glaring specimen of bad taste could be brought forward than the importation into such an address of paragraphs such as the following:—

If manifestait souvent son horreur pour l'oppression anglaise dans l'Inde, et vous l'avez souvent entendu attaquer avec vigeur cette domination tyrannique.—Il encouragenit dans la lutte ceux qui avaient entrepris d'empêcher l'extension d'influence britannique dans l'Indo-Chine, et les accusait fréquemment de tiédeur.

Or again:—

Or les Anglais, qui cherchent, sous toutes sortes de prétextes à s'emparer de la Birmanie, ont résolu de faire traverser ce pays par un chemin de fer, qui sera leur propriété exclusive, et assurerait, au détriment des autres nations, le monopole du commerce de l'Ouest de la Chine, en évitant le passage si périlleux du détroit de Malacca. Il s'agissait donc d'obtenir pour la France l'ouverture d'un marché d'une importance telle, et ce moyen d'un traité pacifique fait au nom de toutes les nations, et non pas au moyen de la conquête, qui assurerait à l'Angleterre seule tous les avantages.

France may contrast favorably with England as regards the purity of her motives in the East. We certainly doubt it, but are far from making a definite assertion on either one side or the other. But even granting that England's career in India has been one of oppression and wrong, and that the design of the English nation is to oust all other races from the field in the east, the pages of a scientific magine which should be cosmopolitan in character should not contain so gross an outrage on decency as is contained in the above quoted lines. The time has happily passed when expressions of jealousy and hatred between the two great nations of the west occupied the place allotted to reading matter in the respectable journals of England and France. Such recriminations are now confined to disreputable provincial papers in both countries—and the *Revue de l'Orient*. But with this blemish, for which the writer of the oration and not the conductors of the Review, is responsible, the volume before us contains much that is valuable. Mgr. Bigandet's account of the Bhuddist hierarchy is interesting in the extreme, and adds much to the information already collected by Abel Rémusat, Hue and others with regard to the various phases of Bhuddism in different parts of the East. As bearing on the same subject, the account given of the Brahminical and Bhuddist versions of the legend of Rahu, "the King of Demons, son of Sinhika, who bruised the sun and moon," is likewise worthy of attention. Next in order the chronological sketch of the history of the Ming dynasty furnishes us with many facts relative to that interesting period of Chinese history, and enables us to realize the fact that from age to age the Chinese have been the same in national character and bent of mind. Thus the same superstitions which prevailed in the early ages still hold their ground, uninfluenced by the advance of time or the gradual evolution of more enlightened ideas. Still proceeding in our rapid sketch, we arrive at the first part of an itinerary of the journey from Delhi to London, undertaken in 1839 by one Karim Khan, a special agent deputed by Akbar Shah the 2nd to obtain certain advantages from the directors of the East India Company. Up to the present the translator has gone no further than that point in the narrative where the envoy relates his impressions of Serampore. *Milianah* has also claims on our attention, as treating of a country once the seat of a most ancient civilisation. The *Revue de l'Orient* will well repay a careful study, and we therefore confidently recommend it to the notice of our readers.

OUTRAGES BY FOREIGNERS AT AMOY.

DESPATCH FROM YING, ACTING TAOTAI, TO THE CONSUL-GENERAL OF FRANCE AND AMERICA.

The subjoined communication has been received from Governor-General Li:—

I have received a despatch from the *Tsung-li-yamen* of the following effect:—

On the 26th of June, Amoy, in the province of Fuhkien, was the scene of a robbery committed on a small bank opposite the Custom House, by between twenty and thirty foreign soldiers, who, at the moment of the said day the same men broke into the *Pao-sheng* provision shop, where they first with a Chinese pistol at a clerk named Chên Kuan, wounding him. The master of the shop, by name Ping Ching, was likewise wounded. The following day the civil and military mandarins, the French Consul, Mr. Irving the Consular Agent, and an Interpreter named Ying, held a conference, and, having discovered that twenty-one of the offenders lived at a foreign public-house, instituted a plan to capture them.) During the night they surrounded the place and succeeded in seizing fourteen Frenchmen and four Americans who were given up to their respective Consuls for trial and punishment.

The forte upon which we are requested by unemployed foreigners who entertain the most nefarious designs, while well conducted natives and foreigners suffer severely, is in their representations. On this occasion these ruffians having engaged in a robbery mortally wounded one man without any provocation. (When the news of this occurrence arrived) a communication was addressed to the French and American Supreme Authorities, requesting them to order the Consuls at Amoy to try the prisoners with all possible care, and inflict the severest punishment, at the same time using every means to discover the murderer of Chên Kuan. Upon him the heaviest penalty should fall, while the rest should be stringently dealt with in proportion to their guilt. The Consuls were further to be requested to obtain the arrest and trial of the three men who escaped, that thus all might be brought to justice.

The matter has carefully considered by this office.

You (Ying Taotai) will communicate the above to the Consuls-General for France and America at Shanghai, and beg them to write to the Consuls of their respective countries at Amoy that the above suggestions may be carried out.

Wherefore (the Taotai) addresses the Consuls (General) of France and America with regard to the eighteen men above mentioned, that they may be judged and punished, and the (nature of the) punishment communicated (to the Chinese authorities.)

BHOOTAN.

(*Friend of India.*)

ACTION, and not writing, seems to be at last the policy of the Government of India in the Bhootan war. The Commissariat is busy with preparations for the invasion of the country by a force of not less than seven thousand men, of whom one thousand will be English soldiers. We can understand the anxiety of the authorities, after the sad experience of the last two campaigns, to do everything that will prevent failure and make success a certainty. But such a force, unless three-fourths of it is left on the frontier, is more likely to entail disaster than triumph in a country which permits only of single-file marching. Ponies are being brought up at enormous prices, and there is little doubt that the beginning of October will see that march on Punakha undertaken which ought to have been made last year. Even when Punakha has been taken it is doubtful if the end will have come. Tongsoo Penloo commands all Eastern Bhootan. Should he adopt the policy of allowing his present enemies in the durbar to defend the capital as they best may, and renew his harassing attacks on our rear before the movement we have left the hills, the whole work will have to be done over again. With Simla at such a distance, with the Bengal Government sulking, and after the unseemly disputes between the civil and military officers, it would be well if the whole of the arrangements for the march were at once put under the General who is to lead the columns. Whoever he is, and whatever his other recommendations, he should be remarkable for *dash*, should be hampered by no political officers, and should have *carte blanche*. The whole of the past disasters and disgrace in what, at bottom, is really a trumpery affair, have been due to the conflicts of Governments, departments and services with each other. However well fitted General Showers may be for a regular campaign, we do not think his stolid slowness, or the results of his Cossya experiences, are the best recommendation for the present campaign. Peter's health has not been seriously affected, he is probably the best man for a duty which is difficult only to him who dreads responsibility and loves the arts of the military martinet.

REVIEW.

MR. PALGRAVE'S JOURNEY THROUGH ARABIA.*

Most important were the facts contained in the account given by the Hungarian Vambery of his Travels in Central Asia. But that *savant* travelled as a dervish, or in such a way that it was almost impossible for him to make a note or drawing on the road; his route lay through a country already partially-known, and now being fully opened up by Russian soldiers; and he composed his work in what was to him a foreign tongue. Much more intense is the interest, and far more valuable and novel the facts, of the narrative now before us. Mr. Palgrave is a more accomplished scholar and man of the world than M. Vambery, while he writes in his mother tongue and that is in a purer, and occasionally most eloquent, form. The ignorance of Central Asia was full and accurate knowledge compared with the utter erroneousness of our fancies about Central Arabia. And Mr. Palgrave travelled in the character of a Syrian Christian physician, which gave him facilities for studying, recording and judging of the nature of the country, people and life which he so acutely observed and was enabled to appreciate by his great Arabic scholarship, his Indian experience and ten years of work in Syria as a Jesuit. His book, moreover, has an especial interest for Anglo-Indians as the production of one who was an Indian officer. The Bombay Captain, Speke, following the Bombay Captain, Burton, opened up the Nile country. The Bombay officer, Palgrave, has for the first time done for Central Arabia what the learned Carsten Niebuhr, to whose memory he dedicates his volumes, did for the Eastern and Southern shores. Every page contains a new fact or an able and interesting discussion.

William Gifford Palgrave, son of Sir F. Palgrave the well-known writer on early English history, after receiving his education at the Charterhouse and distinguishing himself at Oxford, was an officer of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry. When in India he seems to have visited all those parts of the Peninsula which extend from Sindh to Tanjore. The movement which Dr. Newman headed led him to the Roman Catholic Church, and he became a priest in what was, at its institution, the most intellectual of all the Romish orders, the Jesuits. In that order he laboured as a missionary for ten or twelve years in Syria, but the teachings of Loyola and his modern representatives can have had no abiding effect on his mind, if we may judge from the reverent freedom and healthy tone of his remarks on theological and ethical questions. Like Mr. Arnold, and others of the more intellectual of the Oxford perverts, he become what it is now the fashion to term a "revert," about the time that the Pope published his Encyclical, or after he had completed his journey, but before he wrote this narrative. *Why* particularly he went to Arabia, and what the assistance and under the patronage of Louis Napoleon, does not clearly appear. His journey, he tells us, was "with the purpose of observing rather than of publishing." "The men of the land rather than the land of the men" were his main object of research. His attention was directed to "the moving, intellectual and political conditions of living Arabia." His object appears to have been of a combined missionary and political character. He more than once alludes to an intention of writing further on the subject of the explorations, but he nowhere states if the results of his mission were satisfactory to the ruler of the French. Does Louis Napoleon dream of forming an alliance with that tolerant and able monarch Telal, so as to put down the Wahabees and regenerate Arabia through Egypt and Syria? Is the Arabian to be added to the Eastern Question? This is the only solution we can give of several passages in Mr. Palgrave's book. The following is an account of his interview with the King, to whom he thought it prudent to communicate his real designs:—

Thus encouraged, I began, and gave a brief but clear account of the circumstances and object of our journey, whence and whither, what we desired, and what expected. A conversation of at least an hour ensued; it consisted principally of interrogations on Telal's part, and of explanations and answers on ours. His queries were always to the point; his remarks concise but undeniably shrewd, and going to the bottom of things. Much that I said was met halfway by assent, on other points he suggested difficulties or proposed modifications. He took particular care not to commit himself by assurances of adhering to any definite line of conduct, and we of our two avoided with equal scrupulosity all appearance of a desire to lead him farther or faster than he chose to follow. With a gesture and a tone that Louis XIV in council might have envied, "I am the town!" subjoining "Never fear; from none of my subjects shall you ever again hear the like. But, remember Ali, "there are others for whom I cannot answer equally well."

The "others" were the Wahabees. Mr. Palgrave's change of belief, and his appointment as Prussian Consul General in Bagdad, remove all prospect of his becoming an agent of Louis Napoleon.

Mr. Palgrave landed at Gaza on the coast of Palestine, but made his final start from Maan, a village on the great pilgrim road from Damascus to Mecca. His companion was Barakât, a Coelo-Syrian Christian of great daring. He himself travelled in the character of a Syrian Christian also, but professed to be a doctor and Barakât was his servant. Besides the stock of medicines with which he furnished himself, he had a collection of such articles as a pedlar sells, intending in the first part of his journey to act in that capacity. He condemns in strong and just language the folly as well as the sin of those who, like Vambery, adopt the disguise of a dervish. This character forces them "to turn their backs and months together the most sacred and awful bearings of man towards his Creator into a deliberate and truthless mummery," and by preventing them from taking notes and leading them to look at everything through this Mussulman disguise, shuts them out from the best means of observing and of recording what they see. Had Mr. Palgrave been known as a *European* he would probably not have escaped. But as a Damascene Christian, and above all as a learned doctor, he was everywhere welcomed, had entrée into the houses, library-rics and records of kings and their ministers, and enjoyed leisure to write up his journals and elaborate his researches. At the same time, he overlooks the consideration that what suited Arabia would not be equally well adapted to Central Asia.

Thus prepared Palgrave and Barakât, under the name of Suleyman El-Kys and Barakât Eshshâmee, left Maan on their north-east journey through Arabia to Bahrein in the Persian Gulf, in June 1862. They were accompanied by three Bedouins, and mounted on dromedaries, a dromedary being to a camel what a high-bred horse is to a hack, and not a different species. He chose the hottest season of the year as best fitted to disarm suspicion of his European origin. The first part of their journey lay through the desert known popularly as Arabia Petræa to Djowf, the beginning of the kingdom of Telâl. Once for all it should be understood that the interior of Arabia, or Nejed, is a highly cultivated and prosperous country, consisting of the two great sovereignties of Shomer and the Wahabees, with the Syrian desert to the north, and the Great Sandy desert on the south. There is Oman with its Sultan, whom we improperly term the Imam of Muscat, on the south-east coast; Yemen on the south coast consists of Yemen with our settlement of Aden, and the Hejaz, running up to the peninsula of Sinai, with Mecca and Medina. Hardly had our travellers left Maan when the sun rose and the Bedouins, whom Mahomedanism has but slightly impressed during the past two centuries, prostrated themselves in the old Saboean worship before the sun, nor desisted till its full orb was above the horizon. After a few days' journey through the great Syrian waste, during which they had nearly perished in the Simoom—to be distinguished from the Sirocco—and had been welcomed by wandering Bedouins, the party reached Djowf, the first cultivated and semi-civilised part of Northern Arabia. The people have advanced half-way in civilisation between the nomades and the citizens of Hayel, the capital of King Telâl, who may well be described as the Akbar of Arabia. The people showed the merchants—for here they were not doctors—great good-will, and after ten days' pleasant intercourse with the landlord of the place and the viceroy Hamood, they set off for the capital. This could be reached only through the Nefood, or sand passes, which are offshoots of the great ocean of sand that covers about one-third of the peninsula. Through the hot reddish sand, far worse than the Syrian waste, they approached the plateau of Djebel Shomer. Up that ascent between the sierras whose course from north-east to south-west crosses two-thirds of the upper peninsula, and then, winding through a narrow defile, they found themselves on the verge of a large plain encircled by mountains with Hâ'yel, the capital, before them. Here is a picture which revolutionises our ideas of Arabia:—

At scarce a quarter of an hour's march, by the town of Hâ'yel surrounded by fortifications of about twenty feet in height, with bastion-towers, some round, some square, and large folding gates at intervals; it offered the same show of freshness and even of something like irregular elegance that had before struck us in the villages on our way. But this was a full-grown town, in its area might readily hold three hundred thousand inhabitants or more, were its streets and houses close packed like those of Bombay or Paris. But the number of citizens does not, in fact, exceed twenty or twenty-two thousand, thanks to the many large gardens, open spaces, and even plantations included within the outer walls, and to the immense palace of the monarch alone, with its pleasure grounds annexed, occupies about one-tenth of the entire city. Our attention was attracted by a lofty tower, some seventy feet in height, of recent construction and oval form, belonging to the royal residence. The plain all around the town is studded with fine date-trees, and gardens, the property of wealthy citizens, or of members of the royal family, and on the far-off skirts of the plain appear the graves belonging to the Shammar and other villages, placed at the openings of the mountain gorges that lead down to the capital. The white and buildings shone yellow in the evening sun, and the whole prospect was one of thriving security, delightful to view, though wanting the peculiar luxuriance of the verdure that offered by the valley of Djowf. A few Bedouin tents lay clustered close by the ramparts, and the great number of Bedouins, horsemen, asses, camels, flocks, women and boys, women, and other like, all passing to and from their various avocations, gave cheerfulness and animation to the scene.

This is the capital of the Shomer tribe which, though never conquered by the Mussulman Caliphs, was for some time subject to the first Wahabee empire till that was extinguished by Ibrahim Pasha. Here so recently as 1830 Abdallah, one of the noblest families, obtained the supremacy, though paying nominal homage to Feysul, the Wahabee sovereign. He built a vast palace and erected almost a new city. Dying in 1815, his eldest son Telâl completed his plans, and reigns over North Arabia, with such wisdom, rectitude and success that Mr. Palgrave says—"among all rulers or governors, European or Asiatic, with whose acquaintance I have ever chanced to be honoured, I know few equal in the true art of government to Telâl, son of 'Abd-Allah-ebn-Rasheed." He is troubled only by his uncle Obeyd, who is at the head of the Wahabee faction. His minister is Zamil, whom the first king raised from beggary, and who is the worthy servant of such a sovereign Telâl professes to be the vicegerent of the Sultan at Constantinople, but never sends him a penny of tribute. It would be well if the country from Djowf to the Danube were half as well ruled as is the kingdom of Shomer. Mr. Palgrave was so successful as a physician in Hayel that it was with difficulty he could get away. Obeyd only was his enemy and, under the guise of friendship, gave him a letter of introduction to the heirapparent of Feysul the Wahabee kingdom, which would have ensured his death, had he not opened and kept it. Europe will, we trust, yet hear more of the wise and able Telâl, and his progressive kingdom of Shomer.

On 8th September Mr. Palgrave and his Syrian comrade left the city of Hâ'yel, and for six days marched south-west through Telâl's dominions to Kaseem which is divided in its allegiance between Shomer and the Wahabees. Another strip of Nefood, of which there seem to be four in all, was crossed, and the town of Bereydah was reached, where we found a caravan of pilgrims headed by the unfortunate Queen Dowager of Lucknow, who now cruelly victimized by the Wahabees. Here our physician and his comrade made a new friend—Aboo'Eyss, a Persian, who conducted them throughout the rest of their journey, and who was so faithful that Mr. Palgrave entrusted him with his secret. Before reaching Riad, the capital of the second Wahabee empire, which rose on the ruins of that laid low by the Egyptian pasha, they passed Dereyah, the ruined capital of the first empire. Among the ruins there are still forty thousand dwellers who reap the fruits of the rich plantations and well watered fields. A few hours' travelling brought them to Riad, "the capital of Nejed and half Arabia, its very heart of hearts."

"Before us stretched a wild open valley, and in its foreground, immediately below the pebbly slope on whose summit we stood, lay the capital, large and square, with its high towers and its many walls of defence, a mass of roofs and terraces, where overtopping all frowned the long but irregular pile of Feysal's royal castle, and hard by it rose the scarce less conspicuous palace built and inhabited by his eldest son, 'Abdallah. Other edifices, too, of more remarkable appearance, broke here and there through the maze of grey roof-tops, but their object must in-dwellers we ere yet to learn. All around for full three miles over the surrounding plain, but more especially to the west and south, waved a sea of palm-trees above green fields and well watered gardens; while the singing, evening sound of the water-wheels reached us even where we had halted, at a quarter of a mile or more from the nearest town walls. On the opposite side southwards, the valley opened out into the great and even more fertile plains of Yemamah, thickly dotted with groves and villages, among which the large town of Manfoohah, hardly inferior in size to Riad itself, might be clearly distinguished. Farther in the background ranged the blue hills, the ragged skirts of Toweyk mountain, compared with thirteen hundred years since by 'Amroo-el-Kelthoom, the She-necite, to drawn swords in battle-array; and behind them commenced the immeasurable Desert of the South, or Dahná. On the west the valley closes in and narrows in its upward windings towards Dery'eyah, while to the south-west lay the valley of 'Arâ'ar, the division between it and Wadi Dowâsir. But eastward it communicates through undulating and broken ground with the long valley of Soley' or Wadi Soley', whose northerly branch runs far up behind the inner chain of Toweyk under the mountain of 'Atâlah, while its southerly stretches away in a broad extent of sandy hollow, sprinkled with an occasional grove or village, and, passing through them, ends at the town of Hootah, long the rival and now the dependent vassal of Riad. Here the province of Harook borders the desert, and encroaches on it, towards the east and west, till it almost gives a hand to the outskirts of Katar and the limits of Oman's rule. Due east in the distance a long blue line marks the farthest heights of Toweyk, and shuts out from view the low ground of Hasa and the shores of the Persian Gulf. In all the countries which I have visited, and they are many, seldom has it been mine to survey a prospect equal to this in beauty and in historical meaning, rich and full alike to eye and mind.

"Twas easy to enter into this trap of the Wahabees, but difficult to leave it. Feysul, the King, is old and blind (probably cataracted when he was an exile in Egypt; he is ruled by his illegitimate son and prime minister, a mere youth of great cruelty and treachery. His two sons Abdallah and Sahood are jealous of each other's influence and aspire to the throne, which must soon be vacant. The former is the elder and the heir-apparent. After several weeks of successful doctoring in the fanatical city, Mr. Palgrave was forced to leave because he refused to supply him with strychnine for the murder of his brother. When all the citizens were in the mosque at afternoon prayer, which they are forced to attend by roll-call and the fear of the bastinado, Mr. Palgrave and Barakât escaped. Some days after they were joined by Aboo'Eyss and his caravan, they passed over a third Nefood, and were hospitably entertained at Hofhoof and then at Kateef on the Persian Gulf. There Mr. Palgrave fortunately sold his MSS. to his Syrian friend, and set off alone to visit the island of Bahrein, and the two coasts of the Persian Gulf at and opposite Ras Mussendom, extending his observations as far as Muscat. In the course of this journey he was wrecked, losing all that he had. He finally returned to the Indian and Tigris steamers at Bagdad, and there took the first route to Europe which he reached in May 1863. Whether we consider the novelty of his facts, the importance of his researches, or the literary value of his book, we must place him at the head of those modern travellers who have within the last few years made Geography a new science—Vambery, Speke and Livingstone.

Mr. Palgrave's description of the three great Arabian kingdoms of Shomer, with its capital Hayel under Telâl; Nejed, with its capital Iriad under the Wahabee Feysul; and Oman, with its great towns of Sharjah, Sohar and Muscat under Sultan Thoweyne, are new revelations to the public. He estimates the population of the eleven districts of Oman—the most prosperous on account of its sea coast and trade—at 2,280,000, with a military force of 112,000 and a wonderfully strong naval force. He states the revenue of the Sultan at 2,650,000 a year. To the Sultan Thoweyne, the new revelations of dom he assigns a population of 1,219,000, with a military muster of 47,300 and a revenue of £107,100. The Bedouin subjects of the Wahabees are 76,500 in eleven tribes supplying 8,000 warriors. The kingdom of Shomer with five districts has 374,000 subjects and 166,000 Bedouin subjects, with a military force of 30,000. Mr. Palgrave could obtain no exact statements of Telâl's revenues, but estimates them at a fourth of Feysul's. Thoweyne, Feysul and Telâl, the Sovereigns of Oman, Nejed and Shomer, thus rule rather more than four millions of people in command about the two hundred thousand soldiers. And this in Arabia, hitherto vulgarly supposed to contain no places of importance but Mecca and Medina, beyond which all was desert!

FALL OF AN AEROLITE DURING THE YEAR 1485, AND EFFECT ON THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

(*Revue de l'Orient.*)

VERS les trois heures après midi on vit une lumière tombant du milieu du ciel se résoudre en vapeur blanche et remonter en l'air en le sillonnant; deux heures après, on vit de nouveau un astre rouge de la forme d'une écuelle, du milieu de l'air se diriger vers le couchant; il détonnit comme la foudre. L'empereur eut quelque peur, donna, par rescrit, l'ordre à tous les magistrats de détailler les vices du gouvernement. Alors Yu-min, président de la cour des fonctionnaires, et autres, reprocha le trop grand nombre de secrétaires des ordres et grâces; Ly-tsuin, secrétaire de la même cour des fonctionnaires, avec ses collègues, présenta un mémoire conçu en ces termes:—"Les plus grands et les plus pressants abus du gouvernement aujourd'hui les voici: la licence des favoris et de l'entourage, le discrédit des hauts fonctionnaires, la profusion des titres et des récompenses, la multiplicité excessive des constructions, l'offrande sans fin de curiosités, le non-rétablissement des citoyens sans feu ni lieu, tous les dérangements du ciel viennent de là; car l'établissement des serviteurs du palais, dès l'origine de la dynastie, a ses règles fixes. Aujourd'hui pour une charge pullulent jusqu'à dix et plus d'individus; pour une affaire sont députées six à sept personnes; ils se divisent les localités importantes et le gouvernement des pays de frontière; ils patronent la perversité habile et recommandent la fourberie; administrant l'argent et les grains, ils exigent des sommes en sus des taxes; pour offrir à la cour les productions d'une localité, ils rançonnent une infinité d'endroits, ils assassinent impunément, ils bouleversent les affaires sans être punis; tels sont Leâng-fâng, Oûi-hin, Tchen-hi, et autres qu'il est impossible de tous nommer. C'est à votre Majesté de faire une épuration sévère et éclairée, ne permettant pas qu'il violent les lois; alors il n'y aura plus de fièvres et la colère du ciel s'apaisera. Aujourd'hui les hautes fonctionnaires, à moin- de ramper devant les officiers du palais, ne peuvent avoir de l'avancement; ou bien ils ne peuvent en jouir avec sécurité; ay-ant acheté les places par argent, ils gagnent de l'argent par leur place; il ne faut pas s'étonner de leur vénalité; ils reçoivent de tous les côtés pour se ménager trois portes; tels sont les présidents Yu-kiûen et Tchâng-pong, les maîtres des requêtes Gaû-fou et Tou-min, Ly-pou, président de Nankin, et Lieôu-tsiin, maître des requêtes; ils sont âgés et faibles de caractère. Le président Tchâng-Yuin, le président de la cour de cassation Thien Kin-thse, Tchângsuen, président de Nankin, Yu-tche, maître des requêtes, quoique avec des talents, sont ambitieux et cupides; c'est à Votre Majesté de faire une grande destitution sans aucun retard; alors les grands dignitaires seront tenus en respect et la colère du ciel pourra s'apaiser. Les charges sont pour la vertu et les récompenses pour le mérite; aujourd'hui tous les gradués et les candidats n'envisagent que le revenu de la charge; les comédiens et les bonzes sont aussi salariés comme gens de la suite. En une année, les secrétaires des grâces vont jusqu'à mille, et en plusieurs années à plusieurs milliers; la solde annuelle de plusieurs milliers de personnes fait la valeur de plusieurs dizaines de millions; c'est employer les revenus de tout l'empire, graisse du peuple, non à entretenir les gens de mérite, mais à gorger des teignes infimes. Oh! vraiment, quel dommage! Tels sont Ly Tsê-sien et Lou Chângguên, charlatans renforcés. Voila surtout ce qui appelle les dérangements du ciel; je demande l'interdiction de ces secrétaires des commandements pour ne pas permettre qu'ils deshonorent la hiérarch-e de la cour; alors les titres et les récompenses seront sans profusion et la colère du ciel s'apaisera. Les bonzeries de la capitale et des provinces sont remplies, et les offi ers et soldats des camps de la capitale n'ont plus de force de reste; un charlatan, comme le précepteur du royaume Ky-hino, ne cherchant que son propre intérêt, est l'abomination de la cour et des provinces; je désire que Votre Majesté, pour épargner et l'argent du trésor et les forces des citoyens, daigne faire cesser les travaux non urgents; alors les corvées ne fatigueront plus le peuple et la colère du ciel s'apaisera. De mauvais citoyens, par l'appât du gain, sous prétexte de présenter des cadeaux, ou obtient un livre de sorcellerie, ou achètent un objet curieux, se procurent des peintures, font des poinçons de tête et des pendants d'oreilles; tout cela leur coûte peu, et ils gagnent dix fois plus; je souhaite que Votre Majesté réserve l'argent des trésors pour pourvoir aux besoins de l'armée et du royaume. Alors les offrandes cesseront et la colère du ciel s'apaisera. Au Chên-si, au Honan et au Chan-si, cent lieues de pays sont dépourvues de tout; les cadavres jonchent la terre, les mendiants deviennent de plus en plus nombreux, et on ne peut être sans inquiétude. Je désire que Votre Majesté, animee de la charité du cœur du ciel, et compatissante aux misères des peuples, révoque les titres de noblesse, abolisse l'impôt du sel, emploi, pour un moment, l'argent destiné à la fabrication des vases d'or et de luxe à secourir le peuple, mourant de faim, s'il est encore possible de lui sauver la vie; alors les citoyens errants rentreront dans leurs foyers, et la colère du ciel s'apaisera.' Au reçu de la petition, l'empereur, content, y répondit par une ordonnance qui de-tituait l'administrateur général Du Tsê-sun pour n'être plus que directeur du parc Chang-lin, et le président de la grande académie, Pou Chang-guên, qui en devenait l'asse-seur, était à Ky-lin le titre de précepteur du royaume et le reduit simple citoyen; révoquant cinq cents et plus de délégués immédiats impériaux, à la grande satisfaction de tout l'empire. Alors les fonctionnaires des deux capitales, obéissant à l'envi au rescrit impérial, présentaient des mémoires; le secretaire (ki-sé-tchong) Hou-yû, le censeur Ouang-kôui, les secrétaires Tchang-kî, Pen-kang, assesseur honoraire de Nankin, etc., parlèrent encore plus librement. Comme l'empereur était dans un moment de résipiscence, il ne les punit pas, mais dans le cœur il en était mécontent. Il ordonna secrètement a Yu-min de placer loin de la cour Ily-tsûin et Lou-yu; en outre, il écrivit sur le paravent les noms de soixante magistrats, attendant qu' on fit des pétitions contre eux pour les faire descendre à des postes éloignés et difficiles. Tsûin, Yû, etc, ne tardèrent pas a être chacun à leur tour destitués, ou être ravalés pour d'autres causes aux derniers rangs de la magistrature. Tsê-sûn, Chang-guên, etc., furent, au contraire, réintégrés dans leurs places, et se virent plus que jamais en faveur.

* *Narrative of a Year's Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia* (1862-63), by William Gifford Palgrave, late of the Eighth Regiment Bombay N. I. In two volumes. London and Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. 1865.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Sept 14	Amazone	Bre bg	215	Helistedt	Newchwang	Sept 7	Rice	Classen Droege and Co
" 15	Assam the	Bre bq	397	sieldorn	N. York v Hk	" 4	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
" 15	Berths & Pauline	Bre sch	176	Lehmann	Hongkong	" 3	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
" 15	Alcudo	B. bark	373	Scott	Hakodadi			John Thorne
" 15	Robin Hood	B. ship	910	morgan	Sunderland	May 6	Coals	
" 15	Kiangsu	A. str	517	Gray	Ningpo	Sept 14	General	Russell and Co
" 15	Peuter	B. str	262	Sutherland	Hng. v N'po	" 8	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
" 15	Inside	B. str	216	Hume	Hankow	" 11	Teas	Geo. Barnet and Co
" 15	Whampoa	B. str	113	Whitelow	Ningpo	" 14	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
" 16	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str	516	Cull	Ningpo	" 15	do	Augustine Heard & Co
" 16	Pelican	A. str	245	Andrews	Hongkong	" 15	do	Messageries Imperiales
" 16	Dupleix	Fr str	872	Méhéon	Hankow	" 16	do	Master
" 16	Wanderroom	Dut bk	312	Groot	Yokohama	" 5	do	Olyphant and Co
" 16	City of Nantes	B. str.	201	Gilman	Nagasaki	" 14	do	Dow and Co
" 17	Klingsee	A. str.	247	Gray	Nagasaki	" 16	do	Messageries Imperiales
" 17	Oscar	Da bk	309	Thomsen	Ningpo	" 16	do	Russell and Co
" 17	Jane Anna	B. bk	300	Sowaisby	Tamsui	June 8	In ballast	Order
" 17	Tinavo	Pru bk	415		Hongkong	Sept 16	Sugar, etc	Augustine Heard and Co
" 18	Aden	B. str	360	Andrews	Amoy	" 4	General	G. C. Lorenz Meyer
" 18	Ganges	B. str	747	Bernard	Hongkong	" 1	do	Henry Harbeck
" 18	Chilan	Hn. str	668	Mul er	Yokohama	" 13	General	Helens
" 18	Maria.	B. str	134	Hedston	Hongkong	" 13	do	Nelson Nicholson
" 18	Pael-Yama	B. str	1000	McQueen	Foochu	" 13	do	Hop Sing
" 18	Sawonada	A. str	1802	Joyne	Hankow			Hersa
" 19	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str	516	Cull	Hongkong	" 14	General	Hot Spur
" 19	Whampoa	B. str	113	Whitelow	Ningpo	" 15	do	Hurricane
" 19	Osprey	H.M.S.	467	Mercaine	Nagasaki	" 16		Hyacinth
" 20	King-a-long	A. str	943	West	Hankow	" 17	General	Indian
" 20	Kinksang	A. str.	1062	Ing-or	Hankow	" 17	do	Indus
" 20	Kiang-o	A. str.	347	Gray	Ningpo	" 19	do	Industry
" 20	Ice-cloude	A. str	1000	Spencer	Hankow			Insolmeren
" 20	Fel-lun	B. str	121	Blackhall	Ningpo			Invincible
" 20	Queensland	B. bark	413	Crily	Sydney			Jane Anna
" 20	Beemah	B. ship	787	Johnson	Sydney			J. C. Munro
" 21	Whampoa	B. str	113	Whitelow	Ningpo			J. N. Cushing
" 21	Rorbuck	B. brig	454	Hartzwar	Sydney			Jura
								Keen-ta
								Lanua
								Lord Clyde
								Lucy E Ashby
								Macassar
								Madura
								Malacca
								Marlborne
								Marco Polo
								Maria
								Marianne
								Marion
								Minerva
								Morning Star
								Napoleon III.
								Nimrod
								Nipon
								Nizam
								Noe
								Oaa ta
								Oscar
								Ousuri
								Overcomer
								Padang Pandjang
								Panama
								Paragon
								Patna
								Peep O'Day
								Peiho Paiquise
								Petrel
								Podesta
								Polmaise
								Portland
								Prata
								Prince Alfred
								Queen of the East
								Queen of the Forth
								Queen of the Ocean
								Queensland
								Quick
								Rapid
								Red Riding Hood
								Rio de Janeiro
								Robin Hood
								Rosebuck
								Roseneath
								Rover
								Sarah Scott
								Seaton
								Sea Snake
								Sea Witch
								Selina Jane
								Shooting Star
								Siam
								Simoda
								St. George
								Telatie
								Thomas Dryden
								Tinavo
								Turandot
								Tycoong
								Valeria
								Victoria
								Waalstroom
								Water Lily
								Whitehall
								Wild Deer

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Vessels.	Flags & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Sept 15	Christian Mathias	Pru sh	350	G. E. Lord	Hongkong	Re-Xpts	Wm. Pustau and Co
" 15	Gneisenau	B. bark	471	Turnbull	Fuchau	C'tton, etc	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
" 15	Matthias	Pru bk	276	Ohlsen	Foochau	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
" 15	Qui Lee	B. sch	340	Sollemsen	Tientsin	do	Trautson and Co
" 15	Venus	Ha. bq	375	Koefoed	Swatow	C'tton. &c	Siemssen and Co
" 15	Willy	Bre sch	270	Kohker	Foochau	Sun., &c	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
" 15	P-pay	A. str.	827	Blanchard	H'kow & Ports	General	Olyphant and Co
" 15	Yesso	B. str	559	Gilles	Hongkong	Tea, etc	Dent and Co
" 15	Klangse	A. str	517	Gray	Ningpo	Opt., etc	Russell and Co
" 15	John Brightman	B. ship	377	Hayes	Japan	Sun. &c	Master
" 15	Henry Kellner	Aus bk	381	Corich	Hongkong	General	Rebb-ll, Vale and Co
" 16	Ranee	B. ship	347	Potter	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
" 16	Sagittaire	Fr bk	243	Cardonnet	Newchwang	General	Thorn and Co
" 16	Helen Douglas	B. ship	826	Anderson	Hong-kong	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
" 16	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str	516	Cull	Ningpo	Sun., etc	Augustine Heard and Co
" 16	Whampoa	B. str	113	Whitelow	Ningpo	Re-Xpts	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
" 17	Shame	A. str	160	Perkins	H'kow & Ports	Sundries	Russell and Co
" 17	Yedo	B. str	294	Lasty	Tientsin	Sun., etc	W. R. Adamson and Co
" 17	Vulcan	B. str.	136	Randall	Fuchau	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
" 17	Labourdonnais	Fr str.	1000	Prevost	Hongkong	Silk, etc	Messageries Imperiales
" 18	Tiempo	Spa br	307	Delapo	Amoy & Sha'ts	C'ton. &c	Phillips, Moore and Co
" 18	Kiangse	A. str	347	Gray	Ningpo	Opt., etc	Russell and Co
" 18	J. W. Seaver	A barq	266	Seaman	Nagasaki	Teas	Augustine Heard and Co
" 19	Garzawati	B. ship	627	Philippe	London	Tea, etc	Smith, Kennedy and Co
" 19	Cengalie	Br str	1265	O'Sull-van	N'wi'r Whamn	Part'oal	Jardine, Matheson and Co
" 19	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opt., etc	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
" 20	Louing	Da bq	306	Mortensen	C'loo & T'sin	Sun., &c	Wm. Pustau and Co
" 20	Bertha	Bre sch	170	Jarvelo en	Foochau	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
" 20	Klangse	A. str	517	Gray	Ningpo	Opt., etc	Russell and Co
" 20	Fahwa	A. str.	243	Andrews	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
" 21	Foo-Yama	B. str.	2000	McQueen	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
" 21	Jangtze	B. str	777	Bernard	Hongkong	Malls, etc	Wm. Davison, for Agent
" 21	Singkong	A. str	1283	Simonton	Hong & Ports		Russell and Co
" 21	Dora	B. ship	534	Carty	Foochau	Ballast	Chain. Tate and Co
" 21	Pgeals	A bark	554	Peery	San Francisco	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
" 21	Collier	B. bark	216	Martin	Tientsin	Re-expts.	Wm Pustau and Co
" 21	Harmen & Rebecca	B. ship	712	Geest	Hongkong	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
" 21	Oliver Cutts	B. ship	705	Hay	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
" 21	St. Benedan	B. bark	443	Convey	Foochau	Re-expts.	Gundry and Co
" 21	Fel-lun	B. str	121	Bird	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Aden	Sept 18	B. str.	307	Andrews	Wm. Davison, for Agent	H'kong & Pts	
Anna	Ap 12	A. str	243		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	old 21 inst
Cadiz	Sept 1	B. str.	181	Sowden	Wm. Davison, for Agt	Yokohama	
China	Sept 18	Ha str	645	Moller	Siemssen and Co	H'kg & W'poa	To-day
City of Nantes	Sept 14	B. str	424	Mooney	E. A. Reynolds	Japan	Early
Cora	Sept 10	B. str	649	Gilman	Dow and Co		
Dupleix	Sept 16	Fr str	872	Méhéon	Jardine, Matheson and Co	H'kg & Ca'ton	To-day
Elgin	Sept 5	B. str	391	Cooley	Messageries Imperiales		
Enterprise	Mar 22	A. str	197		Glover and Co	Nagasaki	24th inst
Fel-lu-ng	Aug 12	Chl str	160		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Fenella	Sept 14	B. str.	179	Hutchinson	Chinese Government		
Fire Dart	Aug 26	A. str.	420	Carroll	Nichol Latimer and Co		
Gazelle	July 6	B. str.	40		Captain Carroll	Hongkong	Early
Grete	Jan 13	Pru str.	30		Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	24th inst
Island Queen	Jy 20	B. str	129		Wm. Pustau and Co		
Kiang-kwang	Sept 20	A. str	915	West	F. R. Gamwell	*Laid up*	
Kin lin	Aug 29	B. str	270	Brunwell	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	24th inst
Kinksang	Sept 20	A. str	1062	Taylor	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Lancefield	Mar 23	A. str	950		Olyphant and Co	H'kow & Ports	26th inst
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			Russell and Co	Repairing	
Maria	Sept 18	B. str.	134	Hedston	F. S. Smith	For Sale	
Mercury	June 28	B. str.	262	Haynton	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Foochau	To-day
Promise	Sept 13	B. str.	262	Sutherland	Reid and Co		
Rona	Sept 16	B. str.	784	Morrison	Smith, Kennedy and Co	C'loo & T'sin	24th inst
Sir Harry Parkes	Sept 19	B. str	516	Cull	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hongkong	old 21 inst
South Western	Sept 19	A. str.	1151	Greenway	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Fchau, A., S.	To-day
Sunwoada	Sept 18	A. str.	1802	Joyne	Captain Patridge	Hongkong	To-day
Sze-chuen	Sept 20	A. str.	1066	Spencer	Augustine Heard and Co	Hong-kong	To-day
Taolee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	24th inst
Tai-an	Sept 16	B. str.	610	Brand	Geo. Barnet and Co	*Laid up*	
Wan-Loong-Fei	Sept 16	B. str	45		Geo. Barnet and Co	*Laid up*	
Whampoa	Sept 21	B. str	113	Whitelow	David Sassoon Sons & Co		
Wilmette	Mar 20	Chl str.	170		Chinese Government		

24 *Steamers.*]

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Adelina	Ju 16	B. ship	735	Bennett	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Ft or Ch,	
Ainsdale	Sept 1	B bark	427	Scott	John Thorne	Hakodadi	1st prox
Amerantha	Sept 15	Bre. br	402	Heidsen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Discharging	
Amazone	Sept 14	Ge bq	211	Fellstedt	Classen, Droege and Co		
Amelia	Aug 24	B. bar	349		Order	Discharging	

MERCHANT VESSELS,—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Anna	Aug 30	Da. sch	142	Petersen	Eduard Schellhaas and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Ann Lucey	Aug 9	B. bark	270	Wade	Oxford and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Anlin	Sep 13	B. bark	394	Askins	Augustine Heard and Co	Repairing	
Appelina	Ju 28	B. brig	803	Chambers	Reid and Co	Ft or Ch	
Assyrian	Sept 5	B. ship	555	steaton	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Discharging	
Amelia	Aug 21	A. bark	460	Howies	Augustine Heasd'and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Bankside	Jy 1	B. bark	494	Pratt	Wm. Davison, for the Agent		
Beemah	Sept 20	B. ship	787	Johnson	Johnson and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Beegalen	Jy 20	Dut bq	282	Hjelmstrom	Siemssen and Co		
Bertha & Pauline	Sept 16	Bre sch	176	Lehmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	old 22 inst
Bintang	Sep 13	B. bark	394	Jenkins	B. Telze	Discharging	
Bob Tail Nag	Sept 2	B. sch	173	Fox	Reid and Co	Ft. Windb'tock	
Bolina	Aug 25	B. bark	433	Russell	Edouard Schellhaas and Co		
Bravo	July 23	Ha. bq	451	Ojo	Siemssen and Co	Discharging	
Carl Wilhelm	Sept 3	Da. bk	248	Abelen	Clausen, Droege and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Carolpa	Aug 18	A. bark	212	Stevens	Frazar and Co		
Chefoo	Sept 8	Ha. bk	190	Poh	H. Telze		
Chinaman	Sept 7	B. ship	667	Downie	Hilliday, Wise and Co	Discharging	
City of Quebec	Ju 22	B. ship	1069	Downie	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	
Colang	Ju 28	B. bark	227	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fale, Ft or Ch	
Conheath	Ju 28	B. bark	307	Phillips	Frazar and Co	Ft. or Ch	
Corea	July 1	B. bark	428	Lombard	Dent and Co	Hongkong	1mdt
Coulnakyle	Aug 30	B. ship	579	Morison	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Dan	Aug 22	Da. bk	449	Hansenberg	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Dartmouth	Jy 30	B. ship	953	Davies	Gilman and Co	London	
Dawn Gungadhur	Jy 20	B. ship	596	Stratton	Jardine Matheson and Co		21st pr oo
Durk	Jy 21	B. chr	145		F. F. Cama and Co	Singapore	Early
Dwina	Jy 21	Rus bk	257	Hittern	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Laid up	
Eldsvold	Aug 7	Nor bq	261	Paulsen	Siemssen and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Elizabeth	Aug 10	B. bark	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Electra	Aug 17	B. ship	606	Woodgate	Glover and Co		
Ensign	Aug 19	B. bark	449	Black	Nichol Latimer and Co	London	1mdt
Ephrem	Sep 12	F. bsq			French Government	Yokohama	
Eshun	Aug 3	B. bark	286	Lowe	Jardine, Thorburn and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Esmok	Aug 23	B. ship	896	Montgomery	Frazar and Co		
Ethel	Ju 28	B. bark	257	Wylie	A. R. Tilby and Co	Hongkong	old 1d Ins
Eldvold	Sept 8	Ha. bq	288	Vos	Siemssen and Co	Discharging	
Eunice Nicholas	Aug 23	B. ship	1070	Berry	Dow and Co	Repairing	
Euxine	Aug 21	B. bark	339	Gardiner	Frazar and Co	Ft or Ch	
Exmoy	Jy 19	B. bark	167	Waters	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Finzel	Jy 19	B. bark	487	Hicks	Dow and Co	New York	Early
Flatworth	Sept 5	B. bark	378	Thomas	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Discharging	
Formosa	July 21	Da. sch	276	Paulsen	Brucker and Co	Newchwang	To-day
Gazell	Sept 7	B. bark	242	Legrow	Wm. Pustau and Co	Discharging	
George Becker	Jy 20	Mec bk	300	Behnke	Siemssen and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Glencoe	Ju 22	B. ship	744	Sands	Dent and Co	Lemon	Early
Glen Isla	Sept 10	B. bark	372	Poock	A. R. Tilby and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Gigigara	June 8	B. ship	896	Garlock	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
G. C. Lorenz Meyer	Sept 16	Ha. bk	274	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Henry Harbeck	June 2	B. ship	714	Stoughton	Olyphant and Co	San Francisco	27th inst
Helena	Jy 30	Da. bk	276	Knudten	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ft or Ch	
Helen Nicholson	July 14	B. ship	716	Halliday	B ain, Tate and Co	London	1mdt
Hop Sing	Aug 31	Hakobert	241	Hakobert	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Hersa	Jy 26	B. ship	1093	Sowerby	Birley, Worthington and Co	London	Early
Hot Spur	Sept 12	B. ship	523	Corrigall	P. & O Co	Ft or Ch.	
Hurricane	June 21	B. ship	1190	McElwath	Smith, Kennedy and Co	San Francisco	27th inst
Hyacinth	Jy 19	B. bark	324	Macfarlane	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Hongkong	Early
Indian	Sept 7	B. bark	333	Joyner	Order	Discharging	
Indus	Aug 17	B. ship	611	Allsop	Hogg Brothers	Ft or Ch	
Industry	Sept 9	B. ship	597	Bennett	Master	Discharging	
Insolmeren	Jy 31	Da. bq	228	Jorgensen	Oxford and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Invincible	June 3	B. ship	1237		Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Jane Anna	Sept 17	B. bk	300	Sowaisby	Edward Schellhaas and Co	Discharging	
J. C. Munro	Jy 30	B. ship	612	Wood	Captain	Ft. or Ch.	
J. N. Cushing	Jy 30	A. ship	637	Soup	Borneo Company Limited		
Jura	Jy 27	Fr bk	450	Meyer	Voucher Frères	Sale Ft. or Ch.	
Keen-ta	Feb 1	B. bark	286	Gatt	Capt. Partridge		
Lanua	Jy 19	Ha. bk	350	Gerlitz	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	Early
Lord Clyde	Aug 19	B. bark	521	Withers	Gilman and Co	Clyde	Early
Lucy E Ashby	Aug 5	A bark	313	Ashby	Dent and Co		
Macassar	July 22	Ha. bq	465	Petersen	Siemssen and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Madura	Ju 29	B. bark	316	Matthins	Master	Discharging	
Malacca	Aug 26	B. bark	363	Jensen	Master	Swatow	old 26 inst
Marlborne	Sept 3	Bre sch	142	Bleckmann	Kingwai and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Marco Polo	Jy 15	Ha. bk	389	Heinschild	Edouard, Schellhaas and Co	Discharging	
Maria	Ju 22	Ha. bk	450	Yong	Siemssen and Co	Fr or Ch	
Marianne	Aug 2	B. bk	192	Uzler	F. Krees and Co		
Marion	Ju 14	B. bark	466	Laughton	Oxford and Co		
Minerva	July 5	B. bark	427	Lee	Dow and Co		
Morning Star	May 31	B. ship	1021	Ashby	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Foochau	Early
Napoleon III.	Aug 21	B. ship	710	Kenat	Frazar and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Nimrod	Jy 5	B. ship	1022	Oughton	Dow and Co	Discharging	
Nipon	Aug 4	Ha. bq	429	Averus	Siemssen and Co		
Nizam	Jy 31	Fr bk	413	Guioux	Theile and Co	Spare v Hkg.	
Noe	Sept 6	Fr bk	266	Lereque	Remi Schmidt and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Oaa ta	Aug 7	B. ship	1165	White	Master	Fuchau	old30 inst
Oscar	Sept 12	B. bark	303	Wilson	Order		
Ousuri	Sept 12	B. bark	503	Paton	John Thorne	Hakodadi	Early
Overcomer	Jy 29	Da. bq	290	Gottsche	Siemssen and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Padang Pandjang	Jy 19	Dut sh	600	Kebding	F. Krees and Co	Amoy	Early
Panama	Sep 12	B. bark	503	Johnson	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	Early
Paragon	Aug 16	Sla. sh	736	Hobinski	A. R. Tilby and Co	Discharging	
Patna	Aug 21	B. bark	375	Jones	Dent and Co	Liverpool	1mdt
Peep O'Day	Ju 30	B bark	491	Johnson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Peiho Paiquise	July 18	B. bark	356	Orchard	Jardine, Matho on and Co		
Petrel	Jy 20	B. ship	267	Lewis	Dent and Co	Laid up	
Podesta	Jy 11	Ha. bk	389	Angerbeck	Siemssen and Co	New York	Early
Polmaise	Jy 18	B ship	897	Butler	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Portland	Jy 20	B. ship	860	Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Prata	Aug 8	Ha. bq	429	Petersen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Prince Alfred	Aug 24	B. ship	600	Petersen	W. R. Adamson and Co	Discharging	
Queen of the East	Ju 21	B. ship	853	Rees	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Queen of the Forth	Aug 23	B. ship	678	Crombie	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Discharging	
Queen of the Ocean	Aug 21	B. ship	1000	Killeen	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Queensland	Sept 20	B. bark	413	Kelly	Russell and Co		
Quick	Aug 22	B. bq	220	Vivert	Master	Ft. or Ch.	
Rapid	Jy 31	Sla. bq	429	Carlos	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	
Red Riding Hood	Jy 12	B. ship	1000	Nicolson	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Ft. or Ch.	1mdt
Rio de Janeiro	Ju 27	B. bark	280	Sap	Siemssen and Co		
Robin Hood	Sept 13	B. ship	943	Morgan	French Government	Discharging	
Rosebuck	Sept 21	B. bsq	434	Harrowar	Turner and Co		
Roseneath	Sept 8	B. brig	227	Nuesn	Reiholf, Vale and Co		
Rover	Sept 5	A. bark	358	Lunt	Frazar and Co	Ft or Ch	
Sarah Scott	Jy 19	B. bark	565	Richards	Wm. Davison, for the Agent		
Seaton	Jy 5	B. bark	401	Thomson	Master	Ft or Ch.	
Sea Snake	Sept 8	B. bark	423	Popham	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Discharging	
Sea Witch	Sept 1	B. ship	373	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Ft or Ch.	
Selina Jane	Sept 6	B. brig	216	Grunwood	Siemssen and Co	Chefoo	Early
Shooting Star	Ju 27	Slm sh	610	Bruhu	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	
Siam	Aug 22	Ha. bk	338	Fischer	Oxford and Co	Ft or Ch	
Simoda	Ju 21	B. ship	560	Drysdale	Dow and Co	Sale Ft. or Ch.	
St. George	Sept 3	Sla bq	296	Davies	A. R. Tilby and Co	Discharging	
Telatie	July 23	B sch	300	Hatley	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Thomas Dryden	Jy 12	B. ship	1476	Brown	Master	Fienlain	Early
Tinavo	Sept 17	Pru bk	415		Wm. Pustau and Co	Discharging	
Turandot	Sept 6	Ha. bk	408	Melsert	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Tycoong	Ju 16	Sla bk	475	Denesky	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Valeria	Ju 26	B. bark	380	Dawes	Augustine Heard and Co	Ft. or Ch.	
Victoria	Jy 30	Ha. bq	396	Petersen	Bourjau, Hübeuer and Co	Newchwang	Early
Waalstroom	Sept 16	Du. bk	413	Grout	Master	Hongkong	1mdt
Water Lily	Aug 4	B sch	140	Pounsberry	Oxford and Co		
Whitehall	Jy 31	B. ship	936	James	Captain	Ft. or Ch.	
Wild Deer	Ju 21	B. ship	1016	Cobb	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early

128 *Vessels.*]

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE,

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Bunker Hill	Dubbyn	American steamer	62	Augustine Heard and Co
Fei Yuen	Erickson	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co
Fokelin	Reford	British steamer	70	Captain Partridge
Hercules	Parkes	British steamer		Captains
Little Orphan		American steamer	160	Augustine Heard and Co
Martin White		American steamer	100	H. Fogg and Co
Powerful	Ryder	Haun. steamer	50	Wm. Pustau and Co
Samson	Erikson	British steamer	81	Capt. Patridge
Titan	Gullett	British steamer		Smith, Kennedy and Co
Wusung	Hellet	American steamer	161	John Forster and Co

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Alice	Nixon	British barque (Floating Hospital)	332	Nichol Latimer and Co
Berwick Wallis	Barcley			
Bethel				
Kingsan		American ship		
Lady McNaughton	Weymouth	British ship	570	Geo. Barnet and Co
Louisa		British ship	90	T. R. Wineloux
Melbourne		British barque	594	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Nagahul		British ship	543	Harbor Master
Nimrod		British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
Rosa				F. R. Gamwell
Samuel Stoddart				
Toy Fat	Cass

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1ST, 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Statesman, ...	Report, ... Sept. 9	..... London	97269.96 6353.47	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	97269.96 6353.47	1971.43 ...	0.40 ...	5454.67 162.50	3801.57 ...	36.48 ...	748.77 ...	1542.48 70.65	3638.94 235.38	15702.36 468.53
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		Piculs.....	103623.43	...	...	...	...	103623.43	479.05	0.40	5617.17	3801.57	36.48	748.77	1613.13	3 874.32	16170.89

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Dumbarton.....	Report ..... Sept. 20th ...	Hongkong, ...	3243.06 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1246.09 ...	4489.15 ...	20.58 ...	160.64 ...	... ...	180.44 139.59	.. ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	361.66 139.59
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	3243 06	...	...	...	1246.09	4489.15	20.58	160.64	...	320.03	...	...	...	..	501.25

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green
Total as per last J. W. Seaver,...	Report..... Sept. 16th,...	New York,.....	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1971.43 ...	... ...	12597.32 499.09	2943.17 40.38	381.35 22.69	1697.66 99.79	2384.71 61.04	2579.36 125.39	24555.00 848.38
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	1971.43	...	13096.41	2983.55	404.04	1797.45	2445.75	2704.75	25403.38

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as per last Garrawalt, ... Labourdonnais...	Report ..... Sept. 11 „ 16	London ..... do.	25310 272 759	20119.79 216.98 603.49	25	23.85	25335 272 759	20143.64 216.98 603.49	67	67.38	3549		18.53		617 11 ...	1094.00 16.87 ...	....	
			26341	20940.26	25	23.85	26366	20964.11	67	67.38	3549		18.53		628	1110.87	.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan. Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Piculs
Total as per last Labo urdonnais..	Report ..... Sept. 16	Marseilles	4993 477	3975.11 380.51	..... 1	0.87	4993 478	3975.11 381.38	84 45	64.91 34.65	901	....	8	13.74	.... 8	..... 14.50	....	156.86 ....
			5470	4355.62	1	0.87	5471	4356.49	129	99.56	901	.....	8	13.74	8	14.50	.....	156.86

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	India. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	America. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report ..... China, ...	Aug. 31	...	...	...	1,255	...	...	3,030	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,395
		...	...	...	1,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,549
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	2.804	...	...	3,030	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,944

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Weight.	Russian. Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	...	...	6	7.20	...	...	21.00	21.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	...	...
Total	...	....	8	9.60	...	...	21.00	21.00

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	Malwa. Chests. 36	Weight. 36.00	Patna. Chests. 219	Weight. 262.80	Benares. Chests. 33	Weight. 39.60	Persian. Chests. ...	Weight. ...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description	Chinkiang. Chests.	Weight	Kiukiang. Chests.	Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Weight	Newchwang. Chests.	Weight	Ningpo. Chests.	Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Weight.	Nagasaki. Chests.	Weight.	Total. Chests.	Weight.
Malwa...	...	...	16	16.00	10	10.00	18	18.00	40	40.00	...	...	37	37.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	121.00
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7.20
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6.75
Turkey...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	16	16.00	10	10.00	18	18.00	40	40.00	...	...	49	50.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	134.95

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